

## AMERICANS FLOCK TO LEAVE GERMANY

Hundreds Apply to U. S. Embassy for Passports Following Break.

### MANY OTHERS WILL STAY

Names of Citizens Abroad Who Have Signified Their Intentions.

BERLIN, Feb. 7. (via London Feb. 8).—With knowledge of the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany, hundreds of American citizens are flocking to the American Embassy for passports to leave the country.

Following is a list of American citizens in Germany at the present time who have signified their intention of leaving:

Carl W. Ackerman and family, Indiana; Arthur W. Bates and family; Edwin H. Beck and son, Tiffin, Ohio; De Jacques Brokowitz, Philadelphia; Oscar King Davis and family, New York; Mrs. Amelia DeCourcy and Miss Gertrude DeCourcy, Seattle, for Bern; Mr. and Mrs. Hartwig Devlin, Indiana; William C. Dreher and family, South Carolina; I. N. Dunn, New York; Mrs. N. H. Dunn, New York; Charles M. Dyar, Cambridge, for Boston; Mrs. Henry Eustis and mother, Philadelphia; Carl S. Elliott, Philadelphia; John W. Fallows, New York; Mrs. Follenbauer, Indiana; Freeman Higgins, New York; Miss Elsie Houle; Dr. Selmar Isaacson, San Francisco; Mrs. Mrs. John B. Jackson; Ernest Jacob, New York; Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Kennard, New York; Frederick W. King, Chicago; E. A. Koenig; Dr. George Kubler; W. A. Kugelman, Chicago; Edward and Fred Lawrence, Chicago; Ella Lehman, and three children, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lewry, New York; Meyer M. Lindeman, Philadelphia; Louis Luntz, New York; Mrs. Olga Mann, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marcus, New York; Dr. Lewis H. Marks, New Orleans, Louisiana; Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Mayer and three children, New York; Miss Mary E. McAuley, Pittsburgh; H. Menckens, Baltimore; F. H. McFadden; Carl T. Michel, New York; Nat Mock; Morris Mowbray; Edward Mowbray; Mr. and Mrs. William Peck, Litchfield, Conn.; Oscar Philp, Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Phillips and three children, San Francisco; Mr. Harriet Pope, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Powers, Boston; Mrs. Pressman; Mr. and Mrs. Willford Rigger, Alabama; Arthur Sielers, Iowa; Mrs. Edna Stinson, Oak Park, Ill.; Raymond E. Swing, Chicago; Joseph Turn, Saratoga, Pa.; Arthur H. Venewick, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Warren, Houston, Tex.; George H. Watson, Lyons, N. Y.; J. Wenner, Massachusetts; Mr. Conrad Eaton White, Madison, Wis.; Miss Margery Winnewisser; Carl von Witzleben; Dr. Wolfberg; Ludwig Zeiler.

Many Americans to stay.

These Americans will remain in Germany: Max Fern Andra, Hammond, Ind.; Charles Archibald; George S. Atwood and family, Massachusetts; Esie Baker, Philadelphia; James O'Donnell Bennett, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Biden, St. Louis; S. B. Boyer, Chicago; Cyril Brown, New York; Walter Butler, New York; S. B. Conger, New York; Miss Helen Corant, Newark, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis; Dr. and Mrs. C. Deane, New York; Mrs. William Alton Derrick, Chicago; Miss Viola Dillon, San Francisco; J. D. Dudley, Washington; Arthur E. Eustis, St. Louis; —Durant; Philadelphia; I. Dittlinger, St. Louis; Albert Eckstein; Mrs. Augusta Eisenhauer, Washington (State); Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feinger, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Fischer and daughter; Raymond Gietzner, Washington; Miss Edna Goodale, Yonkers, N. Y.; Mary Halliday, Los Angeles; Miss Hensbrough, New York; Jacob J. Hertz, Ohio; Conrad Hoffman; Mrs. Anna Ingold, Chicago; Dorothy Isenberg, Honolulu; Dr. O. P. Jacob, New York; George Kennedy, Kent, Ohio; Mrs. Neta Kester, San Francisco; Miss Elizabeth King, Baltimore; Dr. Oscar Krone, Louisiana; Dr. Alice Lane, Boston; Dr. George Martin, California; Dr. L. E. Mayer, Albany; Miss Frances McIntosh, Wisconsin; Miss Sarah McKee, Cleveland; Miss Marion Mosker, Indiana; Miss Margery Murphy and mother, Ohio; Alice Norfolk, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Osborne, Brooklyn; Mrs. O. Peer, Tennessee; A. Peters; Miss White Roberts, Mississippi; Mrs. Edna Schaefer, New York; Mrs. Clara Schneider, Albany; Mrs. Mary Schneider, Albany; Oswald Schuetz; A. Scott, New York; William R. Shewey, New York; Mrs. Marian Walker; Mrs. Sadie Walker; George H. Webster; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Weil; Mrs. David Wein and daughter Irene, Philadelphia; B. J.; Miss Margaret Werle, Cleveland; Mrs. Clara Wittenbocher and five sisters, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. L. Witzleben and daughter, Philadelphia.

GERMAN SAILORS INTERED.

Philippine Government Puts Them With Other Exiles at Baguio.

MANILA, Feb. 8.—The German Consul here is seeking a safe conduct, desiring to depart for Shanghai.

The Philippine Government has moved German sailors and interned Germans to the government buildings in Baguio, where there is a large number of Germans who have been expelled from neighboring Oriental ports.

## SAFE CONDUCT FOR BERNSTORFF GIVEN

Great Britain Readily Consents to American Request for Dismissed Envoy.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Count von Bernstorff, the dismissed German Ambassador to the United States, will be given a safe conduct so far as it is within the power of the British Government to do so.

This announcement was made to-night by the Foreign Office. It followed a conference between A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Page.

The American Ambassador called on Mr. Balfour, and the two were closeted for nearly an hour. Both were non-committal on the subject of their deliberations, but it is believed they related solely to the request of the United States Government for the safe conduct of Ambassador von Bernstorff.

The conclusion of the conference the Foreign Office authorized the announcement of Great Britain's decision to accede to Washington's request, which was made two days ago. At the same time the Foreign Office cabled its decision to the State Department at Washington.

It was stated that Great Britain is ready to grant Count von Bernstorff a safe conduct, but that it could not guarantee his safety against the acts of his own countrymen. The British Government has expressed itself as a disinterested party in the matter.

The State Department's wishes and declared that it would do all in its power to carry them out.

## 3 SHIPYARDS OFFER TO SPEED UP WORK

Battleship Mississippi to Be Finished This Summer Instead of in 1918.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Construction of navy craft by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company and the Electric Boat Company, instead of being speeded up to the limit of the plants, work on two battleships at the plant of the Newport News Company, at Secretary Daniels' suggestion, is proceeding under doubled crews, and the offers of the other two companies to take similar steps met to-day with the Secretary's hearty approval.

At the Newport News plant it is estimated that the battleship Mississippi, recently launched, can be completed by summer instead of January 1, 1918. The ship is the first of the new class of battleships called for in the contract. The keel of one of the four new battleships recently contracted for will be laid on the slip vacated by the Mississippi.

Representatives of the Fore River and Electric Boat companies called on Mr. Daniels to-day, offering to rush work on destroyers and submarines for which they have contracts, setting aside other private work to that end. They were told to go ahead at full speed.

Launchings to be hastened.

The plan is to get the vessels launched as soon as possible, freeing stocks for the new set of destroyers and submarines to be authorized by the War Department. Details as to the time that can be saved have not been worked out.

Warlike preparations now virtually completed at the Navy Department pending the enactment by Congress of the proposed legislation under which the President may commandeer private plants, and after that the War Department will exercise this authority.

Mr. Wilson called again to-day on both Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels in their offices. Neither Secretary would say what matters had been discussed. It is known, however, that both were in a position to assure the Commander-in-Chief that all possible preliminary steps had been taken to carry out whatever orders he may give if the United States is drawn into the war.

"We are just waiting for the word to go," was the way one official expressed it, speaking of the speeding up of military preparations measures contemplated by the pending bills.

Many More Offers of Plants.

Offers of plants of all kinds and of the personal services of the owners and executives continue to pour into both War and Navy offices. To the War Department many of the larger units of the clothing industry have offered their services. Plants that have never sought Government work or made a military uniform have been placed at the disposal of the Department. The efficient organizations of these companies insure that speed in the making of uniforms and other clothing should they be needed.

There are few munition makers who have not come forward, either those regularly in the business or those who turned to making shells and other material on European orders at the outbreak of the great war. A plan for commandeering all such plants already exists and they can be turned to Government work without serious delay.

RUSSIANS WIN IN SNOW.

Carry Trench in Hungarian Carpathians.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dashing attack by Russian troops won a Trench first line trench near Kiribab, at the crest of the Hungarian Carpathians, according to Petrograd reports. Though the Russians were hampered by deep snow and the Trenches first exploded mines in their path and then counter-attacked, the Russians held the trench. The official statement says:

Northeast of Kiribab our advance detachments made a successful attack on the enemy's foremost trenches, being met by fire and mine explosions. Our troops dashed forward through the gaps in the wire formed by the explosions and occupied the trench. A counter attack by two enemy companies with the object of regaining the trench failed.

500 YACHTSMEN INSTRUCTED.

Informed How Best to Be of Service to Country.

Commander Charles E. Chapman, vice-commander of the U. S. Power Boat Squadron, told 500 yachtmen gathered at the New York Atlantic Club last night how they can best train themselves to be of service to the country in the event of a war. The purpose of the instruction was to inform the yachtmen of the proper defense of our coast line, he said, from 20,000 to 30,000 power boats are needed, and he showed how lacking we are in facilities for building these boats.

Commander Chapman described in detail the different maneuvers used by the navy in searching for submarines, how the waters off the coast are divided into squares for the purpose of boat man to be assigned to each square. The periscope, he said, was visible under ordinary conditions not more than three-quarters of a mile. He then told a few things necessary for every power boat man to know to make the navigation of the rivers and harbors safer.

Spain Takes Over Wireless.

MADRID, via Paris, Feb. 8.—A decree has been published here placing all wireless stations in Spain under the control of the Government.

## EIGHT BELGIAN FOOD SHIPS FEAR TO SAIL

New German Submarine Policy Holds Up 26,000 Tons in British Ports.

### 2 RELIEF VESSELS SUNK

Fate of Euphrates and Lars Kruse Has Suspended All Departures.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Times learns from the neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium that all its shipping has been held up since the declaration of the new German submarine policy.

Eight relief ships are waiting in British ports laden with a total of 26,000 tons of foodstuffs for the Belgians. The Germans allowed these ships only until February 4 to clear. It was impossible to clear them in so short a time.

Just before the German declaration the news arrived of the sinking of the relief ship Euphrates, with the loss of almost all the crew. The Euphrates was reported to have been sunk outside the danger zone. She was provided with flags and markings of the relief commission and had a German safe conduct pass.

The German declaration has been closely followed by the sinking, with the loss of the whole crew except one, of the relief ship Lars Kruse, a Danish ship carrying an important cargo of maize. The vessel also was provided with markings as a relief ship.

Relief Ship Sailings Suspended.

In these circumstances the sailing of all relief ships has been suspended. The commission cannot communicate with ships on the high seas and great anxiety is felt for their safety.

Twenty per cent. of the supplies imported into Belgium and the occupied portion of northern France has always been in the past come from Great Britain. If the German regulations are not reversed the Belgians and the people of northern France will be deprived of food absolutely necessary for their subsistence.

The commission can only wait anxiously for an expression of German intentions. Meanwhile the whole population of Belgium and of the occupied portions of France are depending solely upon the narrow stocks inside the country and at Rotterdam. At present they must wait in vain for the arrival of ships which already are many days overdue.

Anxiety Over Belgians' Fate.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Belgian Government is greatly exercised over the fate of the Belgians in the territory occupied by the Germans because of the rupture between the United States and Germany, for one reason that the rupture is supposed to preclude the possibility of American citizens travelling on board steamers loaded with provisions for Belgium.

A despatch to the Havas Agency from Lyons to-day.

The replacing of American representatives of the commission for relief in Belgium on board the ships by Spanish, Danish or Dutch agents, under the protection of Spain or Holland, is proposed. The Belgian Government, it is added, hopes that intervention of King Alfonso of Spain may solve the difficulty.

## 17 BILLS CALL FOR SPY PROSECUTIONS

Reported in the Senate and Pressed for Early Passage by Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The seventeen bills drafted by the Department of Justice to give the Federal Government greater power in the prosecution of spies, conspirators and offenders against American neutrality, were reported to the Senate to-day by the Judiciary Committee.

Acting Chairman Overman said he expected to call them up for action at the earliest possible moment. They were favorably reported to the House Tuesday and will be pressed for early passage there also, in compliance with a request from President Wilson.

Among the bills are measures to punish spying on any work of national defence, forgery or fraudulent obtaining of passports, destruction or crippling of foreign ships in American harbors, conspiracies to interfere with the export of munitions and many other provisions suggested by the plots of foreign sympathizers since the war began.

TORPEDO OUTPUT TO DOUBLE.

Secretary Daniels Asks Immediate Appropriation of \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Orders were given to-day to double the output of torpedoes at the Newport, R. I., plant, to make possible additional equipment for the Congress Secretary Daniels asked Congress immediately to appropriate \$500,000.

Secretary Daniels estimates that the first order at the Government's plant will save \$2,000,000, the difference in cost between Government and private production.

FOUR BRITISH SHIPS SAIL.

One Leaving Newport News Has 177 Passengers for London.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 8.—The British liner Rushline, carrying 177 passengers from New Zealand, was one of the four British steamers which left this port to-day for London through the war zone.

The other vessels were the Santa Theresa, for Queenstown, and the Largo Law and Ascut, for Southampton. The Rushline is bound for London and came here for fuel coal.

FRANCE TO LEND ALLIES.

Deputies Authorize New Loan of 1,500,000,000 Francs.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Chamber of Deputies passed to-day a bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to loan 1,500,000,000 francs to the Allies and friendly nations. This is in addition to 2,300,000,000 advanced to the Allies and friendly nations authorized by the law of December 29, 1915.

Deputy Emile Constant inquired as to who were "the friendly nations" referred to. The Finance Minister explained that the advances were made in conformity with the question should continue confidential.

Reward for Submarine Captures.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The French Navy League has opened a subscription list to establish a fund for the reward of vessels capturing submarines. The navy league has contributed 10,000 francs.

## GERMANY INVOKES AN ANCIENT TREATY

Gerard Refuses to Sign Proposal Reaffirming the Old Instrument.

### IT PREVENTS SEIZURES

Gives Nationals Nine Months in Which to Close Affairs and Depart.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 8.—The German Foreign Office last night asked James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, to sign a proposal reaffirming the treaties of 1795 and 1825. The Ambassador referred the Government officials to Spanish and Swiss intermediaries.

The treaties have reference to the rights of nationals residing as merchants in either country to continue their residence there for nine months for the purpose of closing up their businesses.

Mr. Gerard pointed out to Count Montlouis, head of the American section of the Foreign Office, who presented the proposition to him, that he was no longer in a position to negotiate any diplomatic instrument, Spain having taken over American interests in Germany. He suggested that a way open for negotiations was through the Swiss legation, which is representing German interests at Washington.

Affects Leave Permission.

The matter is of decided importance to Americans in Germany, since the German Government's course toward them, particularly on the question of permission to leave the country, will be materially affected by the American Government's view on these treaties.

In a prominently displayed editorial, the Lokal Anzeiger charges the United States with a breach of treaty obligations in "compulsorily detaining" in America German subjects who, under the treaty of 1795, are entitled, even in the case of an actual outbreak of war, to pursue their vocations unmolested. Recalling the charges of the violation of treaties and the law of nations made against Germany in the earlier days of the war, the paper says:

"The breach of diplomatic relations with the United States probably will be made again the occasion for leveling against us charges of breaking treaties and international law in order to mobilize the indignation of the whole world against our shameful acts."

"It is therefore not an act of supererogation to point out now, while the deed is still fresh, that the United States, simultaneously with the breach of relations, has been guilty of an unjustified breach of the law of nations."

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response and nothing more had been heard about the matter until news came that Germany now wanted to make the step necessary to keep the treaties alive. There has been no announcement of the American Government's attitude toward a formal reaffirmation of the treaties. Officially already having been observed in the treatment of Germans in this country, though there is some discussion of the possibility of exchanges with Germany on the subject.

Will Be No Seizures.

A formal statement giving assurances that the Government has no intention of seizing bank deposits or other property belonging to any foreign subject—even in the event of war—was issued by the State Department to-day with the approval of President Wilson.

The statement was prompted by the anxiety of German subjects in some sections regarding savings deposits and by the many reports in circulation regarding the intention of the Government concerning war bound vessels in American ports. It makes no specific reference to the Prussian-American treaty of 1825, which provided for the immunity of such property, but which has been regarded as of doubtful validity, saying merely that the Government "will in no circumstances take advantage of a state of war to take possession of property to which international understanding and the recognized law of the land give it no just claim."

The decision is understood to be in furtherance of President Wilson's determination that there shall be nothing in the conduct of the United States to warrant criticism, rather than indicative of any specific incalculable acknowledgment the validity of disputed provisions of the old treaty.

Officials did not comment on a press despatch from Berlin saying Ambassador Gerard had been asked to procure a reaffirmation of the treaty, but previously had indicated that such a suggestion would find no response here under present conditions.

The State Department's statement follows: Having been reported to him that there is anxiety in some quarters on the part of persons residing in this country who are the subjects of foreign States lest their bank deposits or other property should be seized in the event of war between the United States and a foreign nation the President authorizes the statement that all such fears are entirely unfounded.

"The Government of the United States will in no circumstances take advantage of a state of war to take possession of property to which international understanding and the recognized law of the land give it no just claim or title. It will scrupulously respect all private rights of its own citizens and the subjects of foreign States."

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